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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY
Barometer 29.62

July 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 79
Humidity " 93 " 91

July 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 89
Humidity " 91 " 63

7717 日八初月大

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

四拜禮 號六廿月七英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

A SECOND VERDUN.

Reckless Sacrifice of German Troops.

London, July 25.

The French successes on the Aisne plateau press a second Verdun for the Crown Prince, who has sacrificed troops recklessly in over 60 battles since May 3, in a vain attempt to break through. He only succeeded in gaining a footing in some of the first-line elements, but the magnificent defence of the French caused the attacks to cease on Tuesday. Then a dashing counter-attack yesterday recovered practically the whole of the ground.

AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

A Total of Seventy-Eight.

London, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated there had been seventy-eight air raids in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war, of which forty-seven had been carried out by dirigibles.

RUSSIAN MILITARY CANDOUR.

Hopes of an Eventual Revival.

London, July 25.

The candour of the Russian communiques in admitting the instability of their troops, their references to the valour of the officers and several regiments, notably the Battalions of Death, are inspiring hopes in London and Paris of an eventual Russian revival. A telegram from Petrograd emphasises that the Germans struck at that point which they knew would be shaky because it was defended mainly by Petrograd regiments undermined by the machinations of German agents.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Historic Assembly Meets at Dublin.

London, July 25.

The historic Convention summoned to draft a scheme for the future government of Ireland assembled today at Trinity College, Dublin. Long before the opening, the College Green was packed with spectators.

Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin arrived early and were followed by Protestant and Catholic bishops, representatives of Public Boards, trades, etc. The crowd was not enthusiastic, and the only delegate cheered was Mr. Devlin.

The proceedings were private throughout.

BRITAIN AND SERBIA.

No Intention of Abandoning Our Obligations.

London, July 25.

Mr. Dillon's allegations included the assertion that the Salonika Army was demoralised because it was languishing in pestilential surroundings since the Allies had abandoned the Balkan campaign for the past two months, and that the document issued by the Jugo-Slav Committee showed that the Serbians were being tempted by Austria to make peace. Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether we were going to desert the Serbians. He believed that the war would be ultimately settled in the Balkans, and it would be lost if the small nations on our side were destroyed by their enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil resented the suggestions that we were about to abandon Serbia and said that such a charge was absolutely untrue. There was no intention whatever of receding from our pledge of full restoration and reparation for Serbia. Our first principle was to stand by our Allies, and that was particularly applicable in the case of Serbia.

BRITISH CAPTURE MORE PRISONERS.

London, July 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took 114 prisoners in successful raids to the north-east of Ypres. The enemy's artillery is active to the east of Monchy and in the neighbourhood of Lombardy.

GERMAN POLITICAL LEADER'S DEATH.

London, July 25.

The death is announced of Herr Bassermann, the leader of the German National Liberals.

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET COMMAND.

London, July 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Rear Admiral Bakhovsov has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet.

FEATURES OF THE TEA MARKET.

London, July 25.

The Times says there is now the keenest demand for better class tea, especially "D," the price for which is not fixed. For "D" Ceylon and India teas, 1/8 and 1/9 respectively is at present being bid, which means a retail price of 3/6 and 4/- or more a pound in distant parts of the country. One the contrary, considerable amounts of the lowest priced teas have been withdrawn because the minimum prices are not bid. Dealers are surprised at this, because they are convinced that unless far more tonnage is allotted to tea in the immediate future, there will soon be a shortage of even the lowest grades. The intimation that buyers must not expect a bid for more than 40 per cent. of their purchases during the statutory period from July 1915 to June 1916 confirms this view.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION.

Bill Read a Third Time.

London, July 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, the Conscription Bill was read for the third time in the House of Commons, and passed by 102 votes to 44.

The Voting.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the majority of fifty-eight by which the Conscription Bill was passed in the House of Commons included twenty-two Liberals. Quebec voted solidly against the measure, with the exception of M. Savigny, the Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Deputy Speaker, M. Rainville. Only four English speaking members of the West Quebec province opposed the third reading. The Bill is expected to pass the Senate to-morrow.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

London, July 25.

Sir Eric Geddes has been returned unopposed for Cambridge.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

London, July 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Greek Legation states that the relations between the Greek Government and the Crown are absolutely normal and are improving daily.

ENEMY EMPERORS MEET.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a telegram from Berlin says that the Kaiser, on his journey to the Russian South-western Front, was met by the Austrian Emperor at Podgoritz, near Orsova.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the Kaiser has arrived on the Galician Front.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

Suggested Dismissal of Men of German Extraction.

London, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynton Hicks suggested that on the completion of three years of war all the men of German extraction in any branch of the public services who objected to share in the defence of their adopted country should no longer be employed by the State.

Mr. Bonar Law replied and sympathised with the views expressed. He said that after enquiring of the various Departments, the Government should consider whether the course suggested was necessary.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. HENDERSON ON THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, July 25.

Mr. Henderson, a member of the War Cabinet, on being interviewed by a representative of Reuter's, on his return from Russia, dwelt on the existing dangers to the Revolution and regarded the discontinuance of the Coalition Government as a misfortune. The Provisional Government was magnificently attempting to cope with the unparalleled difficulties but the Extremists had succeeded in rendering stable Government almost impossible. The most disastrous experiment of the Revolution was the relaxation of discipline in the army and navy accompanied by active and rival participation in political manifestations and propaganda by men of the Services. He strongly denounced the poisonous activities of the Maximalists on the Petrograd front. The future was largely in the hands of the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, who represented the community and who were likely to dominate the Constituent Assembly. The majority of the All Russian Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress and the Executive had invaluable assisted the Government but he doubted if the whole army or the minority of the Moderate Socialists would give their best for the successful prosecution of the war until an Allied Conference had restated the war aims and harmonised them with the formula of no annexations or contributions.

FRENCH BRILLIANT DASH.

London, July 25.

A French communique states: This morning we vigorously counter-attacked the enemy who, since July 22, by hard fighting, has occupied our first line of trenches on the Casemates and California Plateaux. The attack was carried out with extraordinary dash and gave brilliant results. Despite a desperate defence our soldiers re-captured the whole of the lost ground on the California Plateau with the exception of a small work, which was completely destroyed. We threw out the enemy on the Casemates Plateau from all the elements he held and even advanced our line at several points. The German counter-attacks again launched on the reconquered trenches were wholly unsuccessful.

The artillery duel is most active in Champagne and on the left of the Meuse.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

London, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil replying to various criticisms, repudiated the allegations made by Mr. Dillon that the Salonika force was demoralised. Dealing with the Government's broad aims he said it was a mere platitude to state that Austria was not our chief enemy. Germany must be our chief enemy. Regarding the broad peace principles our first was that we stand by the Allies. It would be the right of France to say what she desired with regard to Alsace-Lorraine, and Great Britain would back her up. This equally applied to the other Allies especially to Serbia to whom we absolutely pledged restoration and reparation.

The second principle for which we were fighting was a stable settlement and a sound, satisfactory peace on a principle which would secure as far as possible a settlement free from change or future alteration.

The third object for which we were fighting was the destruction of German militarism because it endangered future peace. He believed that if there had been a democracy in Germany there would have been no war. If a real democratic Government was established in Germany it would be a strong guarantee that the German policy had definitely changed and future dangers would be proportionately decreased.

RUSSIANS RETURN TO THE TRENCHES.

London, July 25.

A wireless Russian official message says: Southwestward of Divinsk our detachments occupied German positions astride the Divinsk-Vilna Railway. Subsequently, Polish units voluntarily returned to their original trenches and a number of units which disobeyed commands, in the twenty-fourth division, acted heroically and lost heavily. The gallantry of the officers is noteworthy. The enemy occupied the height northward of Bogush in the direction of Vilna. The officers had the utmost difficulty in restraining great numbers of men from withdrawing to the rear. The enemy crossed the Sereth in the region of Mikulice and occupied Volynasovetskaya. The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth and the Strypa and occupied three villages. We are holding the line of Galvovska-Monastirskaya and north-west of Buzacz. We are retiring easterly in the south of the Dniester and Stanislaw is being evacuated. We made a successful raid at Domukpatak on the Rumanian front. Our torpedo boats co-operated with the artillery and bombarded Tireoli in the Black Sea and destroyed depots and barracks.

LABOUR UNREST.

Mr. Lloyd George on Profiteering.

In view of the recent report of the Commission on Industrial Unrest, it is interesting to recall Mr. Lloyd George's speech forecasting its appointment. In it, he said:—The industrial machine has been working at exceptionally high pressure—a pressure quite unknown in times of peace in this or in any other land—a pressure which it was never known the industrial machine was capable of bearing before. Five millions of men in the prime of life have been withdrawn from industry. It is true also that you have about one million women who were not before engaged in industrial pursuits who are now occupied in duties which were previously discharged by men. But still the pressure is enormous. With diminished numbers in industrial organisation, you have had in many cases to maintain an increased output. There has consequently been a good deal of overstrain, of fatigue, and of exhaustion, and of irritation which ensues in cases of that kind. I have no doubt at all that, owing to innumerable changes which have had to be effected in order to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies, you have got a good deal of friction.

We are dealing, after all, not with hard metal, but with flesh and blood. I have no doubt there have been many mistakes made, that there have been stupid errors, perhaps, committed, many errors, perhaps, on both sides, and that was almost inevitable when you consider the whole of the conditions under which we have been working during the last two or three years. The marvel is that there has been beyond the anticipations—I had almost said the dreams—of men, even of those who are perfectly acquainted with the possibilities of the industrial community in this country. This undoubtedly has been a great surprise to our enemies, and a great disappointment. They never thought this country was capable of adapting itself so readily to such gigantic demands. It has been a great source of joy to our friends and a source of enormous pride to every man who loves his native land to see that Britain, when the pressure came, was capable of giving such a response. All the same, there has been trouble, and there has been some friction, and the function which you have been good as to undertake on behalf of the Government is to investigate the causes of this disquiet. Indeed, the thing that strikes one is that murmurs and grumbings do not come merely from men who for political or other reasons are interested rather in promoting disquiet—they come from men who are honestly anxious to help the country along with the production of the war.

Such investigations, as I have been able to make have convinced me that there are grievances demanding attention. It is in the interests of the country that they should receive attention, because unless the causes—the legitimate causes—of unrest are removed, it impairs the efficiency of the industrial machine, to put it at its lowest.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY

"The Camoos" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dojwell & Co. Ltd.—11.30 a.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 24.

Silver is featureless.

MR. BALFOUR ON BELGIUM.

"Only Remedy is to Beat Germany."

Messages from King George and King Albert were read at the second annual meeting of the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, held at the Mansion House. Mr. Balfour also spoke on the tragedy of Belgium, and paid tribute to the relief work done by America.

King George, through Lord Stamfordham, sent a telegram saying that the efforts of the committee which collected \$2,500,000 for relief work before America recently took over the task, deserved the highest praise.

The message from King Albert, after expressing heartfelt thanks, said: "The efforts of the National Committee have during many months alleviated the sufferings of my loyal and courageous people, and have given added inspiration to their fortitude."

Mr. Balfour said the work that was done by American organisers by American diplomats, and by American philanthropists, before America became a belligerent, would be a matter of eternal gratitude, not merely to the Belgian people themselves, but to all who were interested in the fate of Belgium.

Touching upon German "frightfulness" in Belgium, he said the investigations made by impartial tribunals, the evidence that could be given, and which in part had been given by an American diplomat, whose tongue was now unloosed, provided conclusive proof that such frightfulness was exercised deliberately. It was encouraged and was carried out as part of a settled policy. From the day when she first entered Belgian territory Germany had trampled systematically and steadily on every right and every law prescribed by international morality, and had done this in the most brutal fashion, almost rejoicing in the sufferings of those whom she promised to protect, and of whom they were the worst oppressors that modern history had shown. Their brutality continued up to the present hour.

"Do you ask whether in future you can or can not trust this militant and imperialist Germany—far it is only of that Germany I am speaking—to show some regard for humanity? You have the example of Belgium, on which I have just been dwelling, staring you in the face."

"Do not let familiarity with this terrible story blunt you from the moral which should be drawn from it. I do not know if you have read the report of the magnificent speech made by the President of the United States."

"If you read that speech, and I strongly advise those who have not yet read it to read it, and bear in mind German action in Belgium, German promises about Belgium, and Germany's future intentions in regard to Belgium—if you remember all those things you will see that the general observations made by the President find conclusive and unanswerable support. There, on the face of history, lies the justification of this great alliance amongst all nations who love liberty, against the monstrous tyranny and coercion which the civilised world is promised if we submit to an inconclusive and ineffectual peace." (Cheers.)

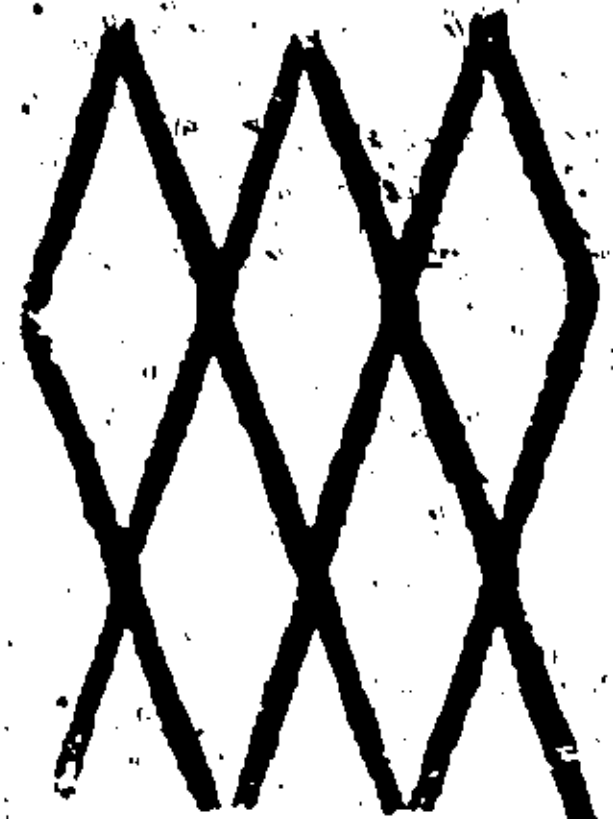
"There is only one true remedy for the wrong of Belgium," declared Mr. Balfour, "and that is the defeat of Germany."

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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of the University of London, has been a teacher
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He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major Killed in a Motor-Car.
A motor-car got out of control
recently in descending a danger-
ous hill on the Essex and Suffolk
border, and crashed into a cottage
at the foot. Major Lavery, Divisional
Officer, Royal Engineers,
at Colchester, who was in the car,
was killed, and two other comman-
dants officers with him were
dangerously injured.How Long?
How long would any other
nation than the British continue
to suffer gladly (or otherwise)
such an individual as Mr. Ginnell,
M.P. for Westmeath, N. ? He
asked in the House of Commons
that Irish or American divers
should examine wrecks of Irish
fishing boats to see if they had
been sunk by British submarines,
as was generally believed in the
southwest of Ireland.

Tornadoes in Missouri and Kansas.

Six persons were killed on June
8th by a tornado which swept the
town of Booneville (Missouri), and
surrounding country. The tor-
nadoes of June 8th in Missouri
and Kansas killed 18, injured
hundreds and did damage to the
extent of \$1,000,000. Seven
people were killed in Wright
County, Missouri, while five were
killed and twenty injured in
Carter County, Kentucky. In
lower Michigan at least three
were killed and thirty injured by
the "twisters."Death of Dr. Haigh.
The sad news has been received
from Dr. Teohell, of Hankow, of
the death of the Rev. Henry Haigh
D. D., says the N. C. Daily News
of July 19. It appears he arrived
in Hankow on the 11th instant in
a critical condition and died on
the 14th. Dr. Haigh was the
Secretary of the Wesleyan Mis-
sionary Society and was in China
in connection with important
missionary affairs. Details of his
illness are not yet to hand. Many
readers were well acquainted
with Dr. Haigh and will hear of
his death with deep regret.Judge Lobinger.
Judge and Mrs. Lobinger ex-
pect to leave next Saturday, for
a short visit in America, says the
N. C. Daily News of the 19th.
The Judge will attend the national
convention of the American
Bar Association of which he is a
Vice President, and which meets
this year at Saratoga Springs,
N. Y., as well as the National
Conference of Commissioners on
Uniform Laws of which he has
been a member since 1908. The
Far Eastern American Bar As-
sociation will be represented at
Saratoga Springs by three dele-
gates, Messrs. Austin of Peking
and Fisher of Manila having also
been appointed.Traffic in False Rejection
Certificates.
What Lord Macdonald described
as a widespread conspiracy to en-
able men to escape military ser-
vice was revealed at the High
Court, Edinburgh, when Robert
Fraser, 53, appeared for sentence.
He had been a clerk in the re-
cruiting office at Hamilton, and
the charges against him was that
he aided and abetted in procuring
for a man a false classification
certificate of rejection, upon which
the signature of the recruiting
officer had been forged. The
Court had decided that man in
possession of false certificates who
made a clean breast would not be
charged, but sent to the
army. A sentence of twelve
months' imprisonment was im-
posed.Officers' Uniform Order.
An Army Order issued recently
provides for the temporary aboli-
tion of spur buttons, metal badges
of rank on officers' uniforms. Until
further notice (says the Order)
buttons of brown leather or com-
position may be worn on all uni-
form jackets and coats in sub-
stitution for metal buttons, and
embroidered badges of rank in
woolled embroidery may take the
place of metal badges of rank in
all cases where the latter are
authorized to be worn. Spur
straps may be substituted for
spur leathers. This Order is in-
tended to apply only to new
uniforms that may be provided in
the future; when metal buttons
and badges of rank may not be
readily procurable. The wearing
of dark lined collars, an al-
ternative to collars of dark
braid is also permitted.



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BIRTHS.

BEST—At 40a Nathan Road, Kowloon, on July 26, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Best, a daughter.

DAVISON.—On 26th July 1917, at 55, The Peak to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davison, a daughter.

DEATHS.

LAING.—On May 27, at Johannesburg, South Africa (from cancer), William F. Laing, late Chief Officer S.S. Han Yang.

HUTCHINSON.—On July 20, at The Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, Henry Leslie Hutchinson, aged 37 years.

RICHARDSON.—On July 19, at the McTear School, Shanghai, Helen Lee Richardson, principal of the McTear School.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

It would appear that the financial liabilities which the British Empire has taken upon its shoulders in the Great War are likely to continue for a considerable time yet. But no Briton will raise his or her voice in opposition. What is being done is being done with the full concurrence of the nation, both at home and overseas. Therefore it was a foregone conclusion that the tremendous sum of £850,000,000 which Mr. Bonar Law, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just moved for in the House of Commons would be passed not only by the House but that it would be agreed to by the nation at large. It is an enormous sum—the largest Vote of Credit ever asked for—and, when considered along with sums not quite so large, but likewise of tremendous proportions, the total sum involved means an amount that is practically unthinkable, except in bulk. Considered in this way, the War Credits moved since the beginning of the war total 5,280 million pounds sterling. The new Vote of Credit is larger by £150,000,000 (which seems almost a small sum by comparison) than the last Vote asked for, or indeed than any of its predecessors. The necessity for so large a sum is explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be owing to the fact that in the last Vote the daily expenditure exceeded the amount estimated, it being, for the first one hundred and twelve days of the financial year, £6,795,000 instead of £6,411,000.

These figures, enormous as they unquestionably are, need occasion no alarm, as they are but the sum total of vast accumulations of details, all of which form imperative necessities in the great struggle. In such a war as the one in which we, and practically the whole civilized world, are at present engaged, biggardness in any form, or even hesitancy in regard to what may seem justifiable expenditure, might lead to very serious difficulties. Happily, the British temperament is by no means inclined towards retrenchment, and experience has abundantly proved that where large issues are involved it is all the better when the spirit of retrenchment is kept in abeyance. That does not infer that an unbridled expenditure should be encouraged or countenanced in any way. By no means! But in a matter where the fate of nations is, as it were, hanging in the balance, the issue must not be hampered by mere gold. Happily, unlike the Germans who were long since virtually insolvent the British are able to continue to conduct the war even though the expenditure should be considerably increased. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that he was somewhat disappointed that, despite aid from America, our advances to the Allies had increased. We all know why the British have willingly incurred this obligation, just as we know that while the necessity for such assistance remains it will continue to be given ungrudgingly, for, in the words of Mr. Bonar Law, we have held throughout that the Allies are one, and that money spent on those with whom we are allied is a burden which we have cheerfully assumed. Throughout the world the Chancellor's sentiment will also be echoed that in this matter we give evidence of our selfishness and that we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Mr. Bonar Law also explains that the daily increase to our war bill is partly due to increased Army expenditure, owing to the fact that it had been necessary to make greater payments to India for services connected with the war because a larger force had been got out of India than had been expected when the Budget estimate had been framed. On aeroplanes, the expenditure had also increased. Both are increases that will readily commend themselves.

It appears that our war expenditure is now £8,000,000 daily, which as Mr. Mc Kenna (a former Chancellor of the Exchequer) says, shows an "enormous rise" and is indeed a matter for grave reflection when we consider that our income is £2,000,000 daily. If this continues, it will mean the piling up of incalculable debts which will hamper all sorts of enterprise for generations to come. But the time and the needs of the hour call for such sacrifices and it need not be doubted that out of this ordeal, which is but one of many that we are called upon to face, the British nation and the British Empire will emerge triumphant, more powerful, and stronger, more ready for a great and a glorious future than at any time in her wonderful career.

Chang Fun's Position.

Chang Fun, the notorious instigator of the movement for the re-establishment of the Chinese Monarchy, who was given refuge in the Dutch Legation at Peking when he fled on realizing the hopelessness of the cause, has now, it would appear, betaken himself to the German barracks. The Chinese Government, as is known, is demanding that he be handed over for punishment, and the question has arisen whether or not he is entitled to protection as a political offender. The Foreign Ministers at Peking have, it is reported, been discussing this question, but as yet no decision seems to have been arrived at. However, the majority of the Ministers are said to hold the view that Chang should be handed over to the Chinese Government, holding that, in consequence of his actions, he has no right to claim the protection of the Legations under the excuse that he is merely a political offender. They argue that Chang's life was certainly guaranteed at first, on the condition that his men laid down their arms, but that he refused to accept this condition, declared that he would fight to the end, and then, when the battle was half-way through, he fled to the Dutch Legation for protection. Thus, they hold, he has forfeited his claim to special treatment, on the ground that he has caused the wanton destruction of the lives and property of innocent people.

German Intrigue.

The fact that Chang Fun has now been given shelter at the German barracks, together with other circumstances, tends to confirm the popular belief that he was helped and encouraged in the Monarchical movement by the Germans. His rescue, when in distress, was effected by two Germans in an automobile flying the Red Cross, and, according to the *Peking Daily News*, it had been previously arranged that he should be so rescued if his schemes went astray. "Many Chinese," says this journal, "are indignant at the alleged German intrigues which have cost them so dearly. They urge war with Germany and Austria without delay." These observations would commend to the notice of the Canton German who recently sent us a diatribe which he would have us believe hailed from a Chinese. That German agents have been scandalously intriguing in China there is not the least shadow of doubt, but, in this Monarchical movement, as in many another of their schemes, they have hopelessly misfired.

Siam Enters the War.

We in this part of the world have specially good reason to rejoice at the entry of Siam into the war on the side of Allies. Siam must not be able materially to do much towards bringing the great conflict to close, but she will be able at least to render important services, for it is a well-known fact that in Bangkok, German agents have for considerable time past been financing and directing anti-British intrigues among seditious Indians. Happily, these typically Han-like machinations have met with no success whatever, but, nevertheless, it is as well to be able to uproot such insidious practices; and now that Siam has declared her willingness to do what lies in her power to assist in the cause of Right over the tyranny of Might, the way is clear for her to give the intriguers their quietus. Siam's decision is also most gratifying to us by reason of the fact that many Germans from China and Japan have been doing their utmost in Bangkok to maintain German trade connections in the Far East. Siam, we learn, has arrested all enemy aliens with a view to their early deportation. In doing this thoroughly, Siam will prove herself to be a valuable ally and will thus merit the gratitude of those towards whom her action indicates that she is sympathetic.

Shanghai Man Killed.

News has been received to the effect that 2nd-Lieut. T. M. K. Fletcher (5th Bedford Regiment), formerly of the International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Shanghai, was killed on the Hindenburg line during the latter part of April.

DAY BY DAY.

IMAGINATION IS SYMPATHY IN MOTION. THE MAN WHO HAS SYMPATHY IS EVER THE DEFENDER OF THE WEAK. A CHAMPION OF THE DOWNTRODDEN.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the first anniversary of the murder of Captain Fryatt by the Germans.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 7.3/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The War Anniversary.—We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop Ponsini that special intercession services will be held at all the Catholic Churches in the Colony on the occasion of the third anniversary of the war. The services in the Cathedral will be held on Friday the 3rd August and on Sunday the 5th.

Opium in Wine Jar.—A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 24 tins of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Wildin said the man was found carrying the opium in a wine jar. It was Bangkok opium. A fine of \$1,500 was imposed, or, in the alternative, imprisonment for six months.

Ball Refused.—The three Indians charged with seriously assaulting an Indian Naval Dock constable were charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Another remand for a week was asked for. Defendants asked for bail to be fixed, as they were tired of being in gaol, but his Worship retorted that the victim of their assault was seriously ill, and he would grant no bail.

Boy Scout Honoured.—Scoutmaster Braga informs us that he has just received a letter from the French Front from Second A. F. Demee. Scout Demee is now the proud possessor of a "Croix de Guerre" for bravery. Particulars as to how he obtained this award are not yet to hand, but the information that he is perfectly safe is very welcome. Boy Scouts are all asked to write to their lonely brother and send books and magazines. Address:—19, rue d'Alsace, 10, rue Compagnie, Sector Postal 83.

Discharged.—A fireman aboard the Wah On, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of nine tins of opium. It was stated by an Indian guard employed on the ship that he was searching the ship and got to defendant's bunk. He asked him to get up, but at first he would not do so. Later, he did so, when the drug was found under his pillow. Another Indian guard gave corroborative evidence. Defendant said that the two witnesses found a bag of rice used for the whole crew, and in the bag was opium. The man was discharged.

SEA ROBBERS.

A Daylight Incident at Deep Bay.

The coxswain of the steam launch *Hang On* has reported to the Police that about 11.30 a.m. on the 23rd inst., whilst he was at anchor in Deep Bay, by Wan Ha village, a small two-masted boat, with several guns on board, came up and boarded the launch. She was made to steer in the direction of Pak Wing, Chinese territory, and while they were there they met the steam launch *Kwong Hang* towing two cargo boats. The robbers made the launches take one cargo boat each, which had previously been fired on by the robbers, and the whole went to Sha Chang and Mei Ohan. The *Hang On* was left and told to go back to Hongkong, but the coxswain told the robbers that he had no coal, so they gave him some firewood. The robbers took nothing from the launch; they injured no one and they did no harm to the launch. Nothing has been heard of the other launch and cargo boats.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' DREAM.

Restoration of Seized Colonies "A Matter of Course."

Stockholm, June 14.—The Dutch-Scandinavian Committee publishes the following communique from the German Majority Socialists:—German Social Democracy seeks a peace by understanding. Just as it demands guarantees for the free political, economical and cultural development of its own people, so it condemns the violation of the vital interests of other nations. Only such a peace will include any lasting guarantees, only such a peace will make it possible for nations to get out of the atmosphere of hostile tension and place all their strength to the service of social development and to the furtherance of the highest civilisation, national and human.

In accordance with this general aim we have agreed to the scheme of the Council of Workers at Petrograd for a peace without annexations and indemnities and based on the right of each nation to determine its own life. Therefore we have adopted the following attitude on their various points:—

1. We oppose any violent seizure of territories. In case of a change of frontiers by understanding, the population concerned must, if it still wishes, to belong to the old State confederation, be secured a legal and economic possibility of removing and desisting to be annexed. The restoration of seized colonies is claimed as a matter of course.

2. The extortion of any indemnities must be rejected. Moreover, it would mean the destruction of one or both belligerent parties. The economical enslavement of one people through another should also make a lasting peace impossible.

3. If the question of restoration means political restoration, the re-establishment of national independence, we answer the question "Yes," but we must decline to accept the interpretation that it is any one party's duty to restore districts devastated during the war. Such damage is done on all fronts by friend and foe, and it is immensely difficult afterwards to fix the origin. One-sided liability to pay damages would be nothing else but a masked indemnity.

4. By national self-determination we understand the right of nations to maintain or get back their political independence. The first group here to be considered is the States which have lost their independence during this war. We wish to restore independent Belgium. Belgium shall not be a feudatory State either to Germany, England or France. As regards Serbia and other Balkan States we agree to the declaration of our Austrian comrades.

A second group of States which have lost their old independence but find themselves liberated by the events of this war are Congress Poland and Finland. Recognition of their self-determination cannot be refused. Other territories inhabited by aliens ought, if State independence cannot be considered, at least be secured freedom to develop their own national life.

A third group of ancient independent nations which became the victims of Imperialistic oppression is Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Tibet, and Korea. German Social Democracy pronounces the greatest sympathy with the efforts of all these nations to re-establish their national freedom, and would rejoice if Socialists in the States which govern these countries would raise their voices for liberating those nations from foreign oppression.

5. If by national autonomy is meant cultural autonomy for sections of a country speaking a foreign tongue and belonging to a larger confederation of States, German Social Democracy will stand for such autonomy in the future as it has done in the past. As regards Germany, there are the claims of our citizens in North Schleswig, Posen, West Prussia, as well as in Alsace-Lorraine, who speak Danish, Polish, and the French mother-tongue. We condemn strongly every encroachment upon the

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph." THEATRE MANNERS. [To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Whilst seated in the circle at the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening, I was reminded of the complaint which you made in your column during the recent visit of Miss Austin and Mr. Blaschke.

A lady, with several gentleman friends, found it to be the most opportune time to laugh aloud during the contribution of several items, notably during the singing of "When You Come Home" and "A Perfect Day." Moreover, the occupants of the circle were evidently too tired and languid to applaud any item.

I should be inclined to think that artists appearing at the Victoria Theatre prefer that portion of the audience which favours the lower part of the house, and which, on this occasion, certainly showed its appreciation of the splendid efforts of the entertainers. It cannot be very pleasant for them to look up at row after row of wooden, unresponsive figures. Are the ordinary courtesies of life forgotten in Hongkong theatres?

Yours etc.

DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, July 25, 1917.

[The above letter reached us too late for insertion in yesterday's issue.—E. H. K. T.]

THE LATE MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

Funeral to Take Place on Friday.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys, who died suddenly, is to take place at Happy Valley on Friday evening. Deceased was a private in D. Company of the Volunteer Rifles, which, by order, will fall in at Observation Place at 5 p.m. on the day named. Lieut. B. Branch will command. Regt. Sergt. Major C. Bond and Coy. Sergt. M. J. will attend, while members of other Companies attending will fall in at the Monument and join the cortege at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order, topes, sidearms. The firing party will be furnished by "A" Coy.

of the mother-tongue, as well as other handicaps on the free development of their particular national character and culture.

6. As regards Alsace-Lorraine, it first ought to be said that it never could be regarded as an independent national state, or in any way a special nationality. Ethnographically nine-tenths of its population is of German nationality. Only 1 per cent. of the population speak French. Further, Alsace-Lorraine has not during the war changed hands. It has, apart from a small sector, remained within the German range of power. Originally belonging to Germany politically and ethnographically, Alsace-Lorraine was in the course of time covered from Germany by France through forcible annexation. At Frankfurt in 1871 they recovered their original position within the State. Therefore it is quite unjust to speak of the historical rights of France. To return Alsace-Lorraine by violent force would be nothing else than annexation by France, and must therefore be rejected according to the principle of peace without annexations.

German Social Democracy demands for Alsace-Lorraine equal rights as an independent federal State within the German Empire, as well as free political extension of internal legislation and administration. Moreover, our French comrades before the war declared their agreement to settling the question of Alsace-Lorraine in this sense of federal equality and wide internal political autonomy. This settlement corresponded too, to the repeated and recently expressed will of the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine, elected by general equal, direct and secret franchise. The principle of peace without annexations, of course does not preclude a friendly settlement regarding the re-arrangement of frontiers.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Referring to the recent literature, the "Daily Chronicle" says:—Very few among us who made our way to Hyde Park will be able to compare the impressive ceremony with the first distribution of the Victoria Cross, which took place there on June 26, 1857—nearly sixty years ago. Royal functions were earlier in these days, for Queen Victoria rode into the Park mounted on a beautiful grey roan at 10 a.m. A contemporary account relates that she presented quite a military appearance, wearing a scarlet jacket with a black skirt and a hat with large plumes. She did not dismount, but rode at once to the table placed in front of the Royal Pavilion, and then and there pinned the crosses on the breasts of the recipients, 62 in number.

Hyde Park was won from the wild long before other forest lands ceased to stretch from our London doorsteps in all directions, down to the little Kentish streams which helped to make practically the whole of the paper for Shakespeare's First Folio. Hyde Park was the peaceful home of Royal deer when our other mighty forests sheltered the fastnesses of our wild boars and wolves.

Many notable scenes have been enacted in Hyde Park, in Tudor, Stuart, Commonwealth, and Victorian days. It was there that the life of the great Protector was attempted; there that the women of London helped to throw up defences when it was feared that Charles might attack London; there that Queen Victoria held the first review of our Volunteers. Their uniforms were very new, and the Queen remarked to Lord Palmerston on a certain "stuffy" odour as they marched past. "Esprit de corps, ma'am," chuckled the veteran.

Scotland Yard would appear to be governed in these days by a mythical lady who always manages to keep in the back-ground. Several inquiries have been informed of late that "Dora" makes it impossible for their requests to be granted. "Dora" is always in evidence. She won't let you do this and she objects to that, but always quite politely. Who is Dora; who is she, that bold, bad men condemn her? The secret leaked out yesterday. She is nothing more dreadful than the official name for the Defence of the Realm Act.

Mr. Lloyd George, who has broken a good many records, must certainly have received as many deputations in the course of five months as some of his predecessors did in five years. He has always been more accessible than most Ministers, and far from hating deputations, as Disraeli declared he did, has welcomed them as a means of obtaining first-hand information. We have progressed since the days when Palmerston seemed to think he had done his duty by such delegations when he had cracked a joke—ad often enough made them think so too.

Truth will out, in despite of the censor. If even reached the dustman on Thursday morning, so that, swelling with information, and eager to impart it, he went on his rounds. Asked at length where the Zepp raid had been the night before, he replied: "Well, mum some says this place and some says that, but you take it from me straight—it was the East Angles coast."

Count Tolstol.

Count Leo Tolstol, eldest son of the great novelist, left Yokohama on July 12 for a few months' trip in China.

Obituary.

News has been received in Kobe that Dr. J. Buckhill Fowler died in England on May 3. Dr. Fowler was for many years a resident of Kobe, his practice being mainly among the residents in the harbour. He left Kobe about twelve years ago for England, where he has since resided. During his residence in Kobe he made many friends, who will regret to hear of his death.

A WAR TALE.

The Story of Mooney.

This story has at least the merit of being true. Mooney was Irish, an ex-soldier, and in civil life a tailor. He was an interesting type to me, his Company Commander, because of his commonplace but uncommon virtues. In respect of these Mooney was too good to be true. He was not only honest, sober, and of a generous and kindly temperament but possessed all such qualities exuberantly. He was, moreover, a devoted husband, and the devoted father of a quiverful of children. I know this because I have censured his letters. The most surprising fact of all, with which I became acquainted through the revelations of my Company Sergeant Major, was that he never used bad language, yet refrained so unobtrusively that nobody minded or even noticed its absence. In spite of this paraphernalia of righteousness he was one of the most popular men in the Company.

So far I seem to have written somewhat apologetically of Mooney. The truth is that my early experiences had prejudiced me in favour of a more raffish type for the use of war and to find valour in a model of all the virtues was somewhat upsetting to my previous theories. But I will tell my story as truthfully as I can and let the facts speak for themselves.

An old soldier has usually acquired some virtues and not a few vices, but one thing that he has always learnt is how to look after himself. When Mooney rejoined the army he was therefore possessed of this inevitable knowledge. Of course he became a cook. I have never heard that he had any culinary aptitude, but that is not expected of an Army Cook. It is not to the point. On the other hand escape from the severity of a training unheeded of before Kitchener's army was invented was very much to point. So Mooney, innocently and from force of habit looking after his own interests, became a cook and suffered none of the overwork which is unavoidable in a hastily improvised army, besides having certain advantages in the important matter of rations. When he reached the front he escaped still more inconveniences and enjoyed a comparative immunity from danger which is a consideration not wholly to be despised.

We were in a fairly healthy part of the line at first, but we were uncomfortably near the Boche. A matter of sixty yards separated the opposing lines. If wire had been put out in accordance with established military regulations, Boche and Britisher would have worked side by side in the middle of No-Man's-Land. The official instructions showered upon us were not varied in our case, but the sheer impossibility of getting wire out to a distance of more than 10 or 15 yards made a departure from precedent imperative. The difficulty of the situation was increased by the fact that when we first arrived on the scene there was hardly enough wire in front of us for a man to catch his foot in even by accident, and that almost as fast as it was added to it was shot away by rifle fire. For systematic rifle and machine-gun fire it was a hot little corner. The Loos area in the days of the "strafe" provided a holiday in this respect, though of course it was worse in others.

The result of those conditions was that the greater part of every night was spent on wiring, and, as bullets flew about perpetually, a fair number of men were hit during these nocturnal expeditions. At first the custom was to ask for volunteers for a wiring party, but, as the best and bravest thereby rapidly diminished in numbers, we took to detaching men in turn for this dangerous occupation. One night it had been decided that if there were any evidence of Germans working on their wire-bombing party should cross the space between and give them an unpleasant surprise. For this particular enterprise, contrary to custom, volunteers were

called for. The first to offer his services was Mooney. It was in the days before we knew much about hand-grenades. Our stock of those was insignificant and hardly anyone had more than a perfunctory knowledge of their habits. Mooney begged to be one of the party. He was convinced that he could throw a bomb; and after all confidence is the best substitute for knowledge. Besides we had at least a dozen of the Mills No. 5, which is easy to learn. So his importunity prevailed.

After quite an inadequate period of preliminary instruction the bombing party set forth—a subaltern, Mooney and two others. They crept into an open sap by a passage under the parapet. The sap turned to the right, and then sharp to the left towards Germany. In the meanwhile another subaltern, in charge of a wiring party, had been shifting, first to the parapets and then on to the parapet, a sort of Zeppelin of barbed wire. This had been constructed by daylight in a sunken road behind the trench. It was 30 feet long and made of "concertinas" incredibly stiffened and prickled with barbed wire. From parapets to parapet it was transferred with improvised pitch-forks. The plan was to shoot it over the parapet in a quiet moment, and subsequently to carry it further out, peg it and stake it.

There was a lull in the firing. Even the fixed rifles with which the systematic Boche cut our top sandbags to ribbons were having a rest. Forthwith the pitch-forkers stood up on the fire-step and launched their barbed Zeppelin into space.

The immediate results were unfortunate and ludicrous. The subaltern in command of the wiring party had believed the bombing party to be cut of reach, but a hitch had occurred and the latter were anxiously searching for a lost bomb (they had only two apiece) in the first bend of the sap just in front of the parapet. The Zeppelin had bounced straight on to them like an avalanche, a veritable bolt from the blue and they were suddenly and desperately engaged in its prickly meshes. Except themselves, no one knew of their unhappy fate. They struggled interminably, it seemed, to free themselves from the claws of the beast and eventually escaped with much loss of cloth and dignity. All the time not a sound louder than a whispered curse had been permissible. After this they proceeded on their mission, and lay for an hour, with bullets grazing over them, thirty yards or so from the German wire, waiting some sign of enemy movement.

At last, a little to their right front, sound was audible. Iron posts were being stealthily screwed into the ground and wire was being fixed to them. A young moon was rising through clouds, and at the brightest moment the Irish blood of Mooney was fired by the vision of dusky forms kneeling at their work. No one else had seen them, for his eyesight and hearing were exceptionally acute. I don't know what inherited lust of battle may have stirred in his gentle breast, but his action was as prompt as it was unexpected. In a moment, without orders if indeed not contrary to them he was up and running upon his prey as fast as his short legs would carry him. His rifle was slung, and in this minute of clear moonlight it could be seen wagging absurdly on his back while he fired beyond glistered. He clasped his tombs to his breast. The first he flung in mid-career, like a bowler. It burst close to him immediately afterwards and nearly blew him up. The second he threw with steady and deliberate aim from the edge of the German wire into the middle of the working party. There were two loud explosions followed by an outbreak of wild firing from the German parapet. By this time Mooney was sprinting back, uncoached by the bullets that whistled round him, the happiest man in France.

Despising henceforward the art of cookery he became the Company Sergeant Major's batman, on the distinct understanding that he should be free for adventurous enterprises. A month later he was killed. His end was characteristic. We were being shelled in a farm-

WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit Society's" Work.

"Our Little Bit Society" has to-day sent two cases containing the following articles to Messrs. Shawan Tomes and Co. to be forwarded:—

The Hon. Sec., Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, London, W.—480 rolled bandages, 40 suits pyjamas, 38 many-tail bandages, 12 khaki handkerchiefs, 2 face cloths, 4 cakes soap, 8 tins cigarettes, 14 pairs stretcher boots, 12 white woollen caps, 114 khaki woollen caps, 5 pairs woollen knee caps, 2 pairs woollen mittens, 13 woollen mufflers, 5 knitted floor cloths, 14 pairs white woollen bed socks, 2 bags swabs, 1 lot magazines and playing cards.

The Matron, 26th Stationary Hospital, Jemmedieh, Sinai Peninsula.—70 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs cloth slippers, 76 milk covers, 3 fly traps.

The following have been forwarded by parcel post to Mrs. D. Mc. L. Slater, Powell's Hotel, Murree, Punjab, India, for Wagristan Field Force:—40 pairs socks and 250 milk covers.

THE CHING DYNASTY.

Prince Shih's Attempt.

Now that the fate of the coward Chang Fan has been settled and the destiny of the Manchuk Court is doomed, Prince Shih Shu, Guardian of the Boy Emperor, is making strenuous efforts to preserve the Special Treatment Agreement for his Imperial master, says the *Peking Daily News*.

Prince Shih Shu has personally telegraphed in very earnest terms to General Tuan Chih-kuei, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Division of the attacking forces, General Tsao Kun, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Division and Tschun of Chihli, and General Chiang Kuei-ti, Lieutenant-General at Jehol, begging them to use their influence to preserve the existence of the Manchuk Court and its annual allowance. He tried to enlist the sympathy of the three Generals for the Manchus by reminding them of the favours they had received from the defunct dynasty.

Prince Shih Shu was a very strong opponent of the restoration undertaken by Chang Fan. He was nearly murdered by the latter because of his opposition when the restoration plot was in the hatching stage. Seven Edicts were issued by Chang Fan in the name of the Boy Emperor to summon him for audience after the restoration took place on 1st July. These were ignored on the pretext that he was seriously indisposed. He has now again gone to the Court to inquire about the welfare of his Master.

house close behind the lines. Mooney ran out from safe cover to bring in a wounded comrade. He did this as impulsively and promptly as he had rushed upon the enemy. While some had been thinking of doing likewise and some, small blame to them, of their own skins, he had started full tilt across the open. Where he crossed, two shells had just fallen—big shells too, that burst with shattering and confusing effect, none of your "whizzbangs." The hiss of a third shell was already in our ears. The hiss became a whistle and grew ominously louder, till, after instants of gathering tension that seemed minutes, it rose to a scream, followed by an explosion that was like the world bursting.

Mooney must have heard the shell coming but he never flinched. Yet he had the sense to drop, almost beside the wounded man, half a second before it burst. Possibly this saved his comrade, who was on the side farther from the shell and was not touched, but it did not save him. We got them both in a few minutes later. The wounded man was not desperately hurt and eventually recovered, but Mooney was quite dead. I think that Heaven is about the right place for that little Irishman, but I re- spected this ruling of Providence and regret it still.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage

and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Early Declaration of War Expected.

The overthrow of the former Tuan Chih-jai Cabinet was due to his inability to carry out his war policy, says the *Peking Daily News*. Although his opponents declared at the time that it was due to internal problems, Ting Shih-yi, who worked most energetically for his downfall, also acknowledged that he and his party were in favour of declaring war on Germany. Li Ching-hsi who succeeded as substantive Prime Minister, but did little or nothing in that capacity, likewise told the Diplomatic Corps that so far as the declaration of war on Germany was concerned it constituted no problem as with the carrying into effect of the first two steps the declaration was merely a matter of formality.

It is probably for that reason that most of the Allied Ministers have called on General Tuan and spoke to him unofficially on the subject. They are now said to be quite certain that the Prime Minister will carry out his original policy.

WHAT GROWING GIRLS NEED.

Most growing girls need a tonic, especially during the years when they are developing into young women and when their appetites are most fickle.

A diet of tea and sweets will ruin any girl's chances of future happiness. A plentiful and scientifically correct diet might meet all requirements, but this is next to impossible, hence the need for a tonic. Almost every doctor's daughter is given a tonic during her years of rapid growth, but because your daughter does not actually break down, you think all is well, and so she gets thin and pale, fidgets so that she cannot sit on a chair, eats the wrong things, eats too fast, gets too little outdoor exercise, and perhaps has to face St. Vitus' Dance, or a nervous breakdown.

A great responsibility rests on all parents, and Dr. Williams' pink pills are the best and most convenient tonic to aid them in bringing their daughters to healthy and happy womanhood. These pills supply to the blood the elements it needs, and enable it to meet the unusual demands upon it. They help to lay a foundation for future health.

All girls and young women are the better for a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Start now, they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, or six for \$8.00, post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seachen Road, Shanghai.

Free.—The little book, "Plain Talks," is offered free to all readers who forward a post card to the above address.

Allie Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Allie Memorial & Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospital:—A. H., \$10.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 Horse Power. MOTOR CYCLE with, or without, side car attachment (couch built). In good order. Apply B. G. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"LUIS NIELSEN" having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd August, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 2nd August, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers. Hongkong, 26th July, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468. ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

You CAN'T get wet in the "Mattamac" FEATHERWEIGHT WATER PROOF. Its points:— Exceptionally light in weight. Intensely strong and durable. Absolutely Waterproof. Smartly cut and well made. Folds into a handful. Its price:— Twenty Dollars. MACKINTOSH A CO. LTD. Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 746

Keltic BOOTS & SHOES. THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS: "KELTIC'S" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR. SOLE AGENTS: Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

COLUMBIA GRAFTONOLAS AND RECORDS. SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD. CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE. THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LIMITED. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D. C. L. Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil. The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture. SOLE AGENTS: CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDTRANS-PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFICTo Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

R.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bounding.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	{WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 12,500	{THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	{THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	{FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
KOBE		
KOBE		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,100	10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th Aug.
SEIYU MARU	22,000	7th Sept.
PERIA MARU	2,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	13,000	5th Oct.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" only call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	13,500	17th July.
KIYO MARU	17,200	30th July.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	14th Aug.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between Japan and the United States. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to Agents.

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
SEPTEMBER 5, & NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	27th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	29th July at d'light.
NEWCHOW	Singan	31st July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	31st July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	4th Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	8th Aug. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 26, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilalajap		31st July	7th Aug.	KOBE
Tijanas		1st Aug.	5th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephones No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. [15]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI., 27th July, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 31st July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 27th July at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 31st July at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Siam when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up to 400 tons accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Ipoh, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duns. TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Yangtze River—South Channel Entrance.

Referring to notice to Mariners No. 640, notice is given that the position of the wreck of the s.s. Shachong is now as follows: From the wreck, the Tugboat Light-vessel bears N. 43° W., magnetic, distant, 3.05 miles. The two green wreck-marking buoys have been placed in position. One of these buoys is moored at a distance of 7 1/2 cables N. 48° W., magnetic, from the wreck, and the other buoy is moored at a distance of 7 1/2 cables S. 48° E., magnetic, from the wreck. The characteristics of these two buoys and the lights which they exhibit are as previously notified.

The N.Y.K. European Service.

As already mentioned, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has practically offered to the shippers an alternative to the proposed abolition of the Company's extra European service in the shape of raising the present average freight on general cargo from 110s. to 500s. Representatives of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Messrs. Yuasa & Co., Messrs. Masuda & Co., Messrs. Nagase & Co. and Messrs. Iwai & Co., which are on the Committee of the Sanyo Kasei, have held a conference on the N.Y.K. proposal, and decided to ascertain the extent of Europe's purchasing power for Japanese goods and the extent to which would-be buyers would be able to bear increased freight and other relevant matters before opening definite negotiations with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It is understood that the shippers will give due attention to that aspect of the question which concerns the welfare of seamen.—"Japan Chronicle."

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The Directorate of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, says the "Japan Chronicle," has decided to pay for the last business term a dividend at the total rate of 40 per cent. per annum—an increase of 10 per cent. over the dividend for the previous term. The statement of accounts decided on is as follows:—
Gross receipts ... ¥30,880,000
Gross expenditure ... 16,960,000
Profits ... ¥13,920,000
Reserves ... 4,130,000
Net profits ... ¥9,790,000
Brought forward ... 1,200,060

Total ...

Total ... ¥11,090,000
To depreciation of hulls 2,500,000
Business extension fund 1,000,000
Reserve for equalising dividends ... 1,000,000
Dividend, 10 per cent. ... 1,170,000
Extra dividend, 30 per cent. ... 3,510,000
Special bonuses ... 400,000
Carried forward ... 1,310,000

White Star Line Profits.

The report of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) for last year shows a profit of £2,402,758, after providing for deferred repairs and contingent liabilities, including excess profits taxation, and adding interest on investments and transfer fees. The profit represents an increase of £244,473 on that for 1915, which was more than double that for 1914. To the profit of 1916 there has to be added £156,766 brought forward; and after deducting debenture interest, directors' fees, income tax, and depreciation, transferring £250,000 to general reserve, £350,000 to the general purposes fund, making a donation of £10,000 to the staff superannuation fund, there remains at the credit of profit and loss £1,050,636. Dividends amounting to £250,000, equivalent to 20 per cent. on the capital of the company, have been paid, leaving a balance of £300,636 to be carried forward, as compared with £156,768 brought in. In 1915 dividends of 35 and 30 per cent. were paid and the lower rate of dividend last year is evidently attributable to the fact that last August the capital of the company was increased from £750,000 to £3,750,000 by the absorption of the amount standing at the credit of capital reserve.

Death of Lord Dewar.

The death took place at Edinburgh last month, of Lord Dewar, a Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland. His lordship was a member of the well-known Perth family and was 57 years of age. He entered Parliament for South Edinburgh by defeating the late General Waughpore in 1899, had been Solicitor-General for Scotland. He is survived by Lady Dewar and a daughter.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2000.

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1494.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 26th JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

FRIDAY, 27th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
KOTSE, MAXIMON (First Fleet) Operating the Sui Tai.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Goentoe	J.C.J. L.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	15, Aug.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Peria M.	T. K. K.	22, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	(Koningin der N.)	J.C.J. L.	26, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	26, July
Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	27, July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	27, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikan	D. L. Co.	27, July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	28, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	29, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	31, July
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	31, July
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	31, July
Newchwang	Singan	B. & S.	31, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	2, Aug.
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	4, Aug.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Aug.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	5, Aug.
Kobe	Tijlapij	J.C.J. L.	7, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	7, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

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Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs W.
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Harger G.	Templeton C. P.
Hiddey Mr & Mrs	Thompson F. G.
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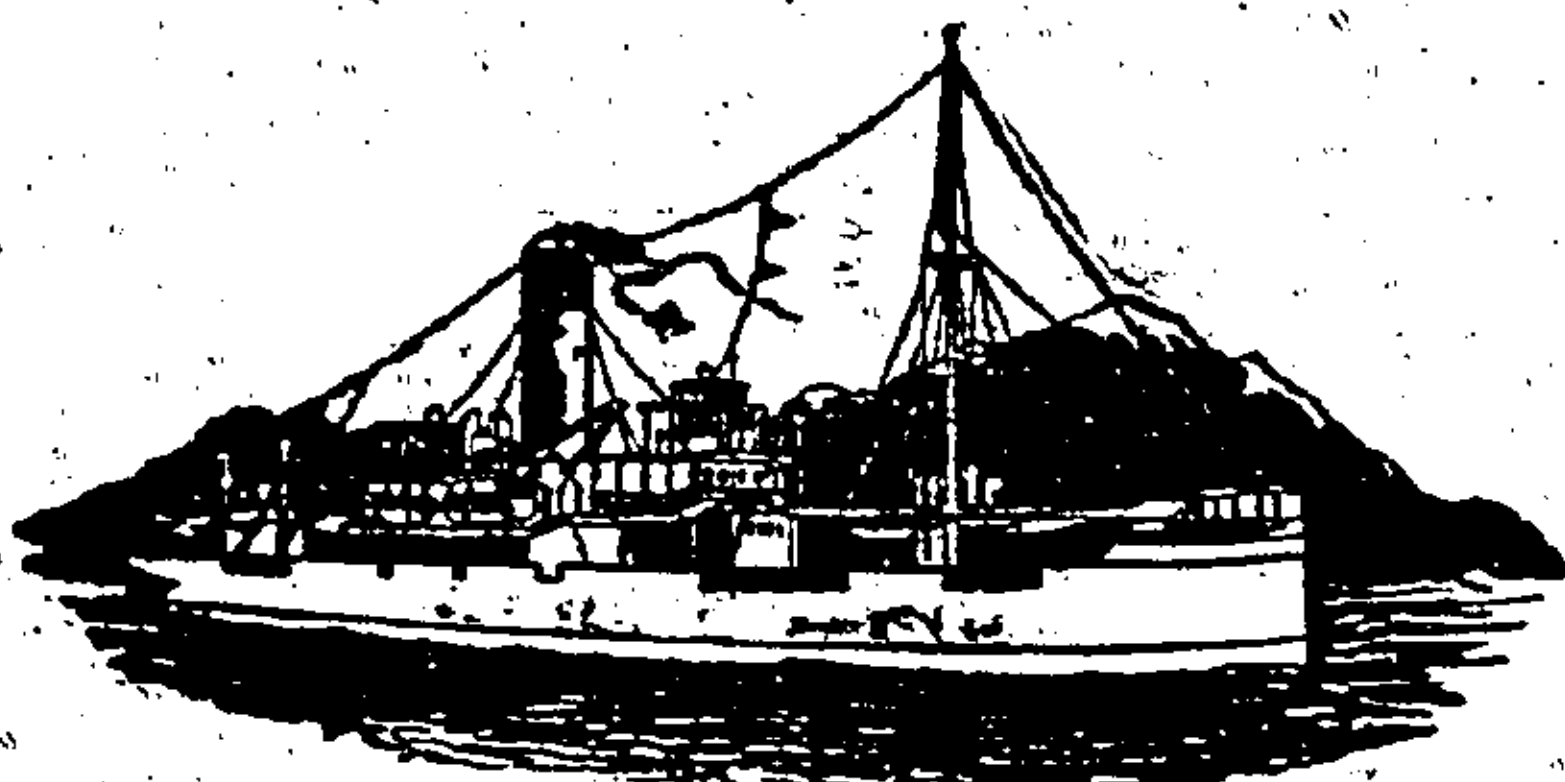
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NOTICES.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 23rd July, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining undelivered
on 27th July, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 31st July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 10th August, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.

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1068.GERMAN GARRISON'S
FATE.

Hundreds Killed in a Tunnel.

French Front, June 3.—Nineteen
vain attempts have been made by
the Germans since May 20, to
recapture the Moronvillers range
of hills, which ran eastward from
Reims. Moronvillers, the Cor-
nillet, the Casque, the Teton, and
Mont Haut have been attacked
almost daily, with the only result
of the addition of thousands to the
lists of German killed and
wounded.

Specially selected battalions of
German infantry, who had under-
gone intensive training and
rehearsal, were sent forward to
the last attack on the night of
May 30, but the French power of
resistance was too great, and they
lost terribly. The first two lines
advancing towards the French
trenches fell almost to a man
before they were half way across
the open.

Some of their men in succeed-
ing waves secured possession of
portions of French trenches, but
a vigorous counter-attack drove
them out, except from one or two
sections, where they held firmly
till daybreak, until the French
got among them with the bayonet
and killed every man. The ground
between the two lines is now
thickly covered with German
bodies, while others sprawl across
the wire entanglements.

The German works on Mont
Cornillet, whence they were
forced out by the French on May 20,
show that they attached prime
importance to holding the posi-
tion, which dominates most of the
ground in the vicinity. On the
northern slope of the hill they had
excavated an extensive tunnel
having three exits, and with
sufficient room to accommodate
three battalions with ten days' sup-
plies and large munition dumps.
Near the crest above the tunnel
they had constructed deep shel-
ters, machine gun positions, and
pits for riflemen and grenadiers.

When the French opened their
offensive on April 17, they were
ignorant of the existence of this
tunnel, and after they had gained
the Cornillet crest and continued
to advance to the other side, the
German occupants came out be-
hind them and poured volleys of
rifle and machine gun bullets
into their backs.

The French did not make the
same mistake when they renewed
their attack on May 20. They
opened with a terrific artillery
bombardment from guns of the
biggest calibre, and also used gas
shells. The infantry then went
over and soon gained the crest
and northern slopes of the Cor-
nillet, where they awaited the
German counter-attack from the
tunnel.

The Germans, however, did not
sortie as expected. A German
officer was captured near the crest
while shouting down one of the
ventilating shafts of the tunnel.
He seemed as surprised as the
French at the lack of German
reaction. A reconnaissance of one
of the tunnel exits brought to light
the fact that the whole garrison
were the victims of French gas
and other shells.

The occupants comprised six
companies of the 478th German
infantry regiment, with two
majors, two companies of machine
gunners, two sections of engineers,
ambulance unit, and telegraph
section, besides several artillery
observation officers. The loss of
their observation posts on these
hills has since been greatly felt
by the German artillery, whose
fire seems to have become wild
and uncertain.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.

London, July 25.
A French communique states:—An attempted German attack was made this morning, after a brief bombardment, of the positions which we captured yesterday on the California plateau, but it was completely repulsed. We retained and consolidated our gains.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Capital Punishment for Traitors.

London, July 25.
A wireless message states that the Committee of the Russian Armies on the South-Western Front have sent a message to the Prime Minister and War Minister pointing out that capital punishment of traitors and deserters is necessary to restore discipline in the Armies. The Seventh Army which initiated the offensive is now in full flight and the Eighth Army which took Haliex and Koloss is forced to retreat, its right flank being exposed because cowards and faint-hearted men have fled.

Awaiting The Future.

London, July 25.
Most of the newspapers refrain from commenting on the Russian situation, preferring to await developments. The general belief is that nothing less than what has happened would have made the people realise the gravity of anarchist and German propaganda. Now that the country knows that Germany is secretly and openly exploiting its internal chaos to the utmost, it is hoped that there will be a great revelation of feeling against the forces of disorder and discipline. Regarding the military situation, experts are of opinion that, despite the apparent walk-over in Galicia, the fact that immense operations have commenced on the whole Russian Front raises perplexing problems for Germany, in view of possibilities on the Western Front in the near future.

U. S. WAR TAX BILL.

London, July 25.
The U. S. Government, in its pending War Tax Bill, proposes an additional expenditure of five billion dollars, including two billions as loans to the Allies, and the equipment of an army of a million as the first draft, instead of half-a-million.

ALLIED NAVAL CONFERENCE.

London, July 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that Admiral Sims has arrived to confer with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Admiral Lacaze, and the Italian Minister of Navy, on naval matters.

THE SPANISH UNREST.

London, July 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that martial law has been abrogated in Valencia.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Peruvian Cabinet Resigns.

London, July 25.
A message from Lima states that the Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

Revolution in Ecuador.

London, July 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Panama states that a Revolution has broken out in Ecuador which is attributed to the President's tyrannous pro-German policy.

AMERICA AND THE BALKAN CONFERENCE.

London, July 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Allied Balkan Conference has opened. M. Ribot referred to the modified conditions created through Greece ranging herself alongside the Allies, necessitating a reconsideration of the military situation in the Balkans.

London, July 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the United States was invited to participate in the Balkan Conference, but the invitation was accompanied by an explanation that as it was a small conference for specific purposes and as the United States had no soldiers in the Balkans, America might not desire to be represented, but representatives would be welcome. Washington replied that it did not wish to be represented.

SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE IN AMERICA.

London, July 24.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, at President Wilson's request, General Goethals, Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, have resigned, as, in the President's opinion, this is the only way to end the dispute delaying shipbuilding. Mr. Edward Hurley, ex-Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, succeeds Mr. Denman, and Mr. W. C. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, General Goethals. The dispute is due to General Goethals insisting on the construction of steel ships and Mr. Denman urging the building of wooden ships as a stop-gap.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Northern Expedition.
Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 26 as follows:—

In reply to the Provincial Assembly, which unanimously urged the immediate despatch of an expeditionary force to the North, the Tukwan has stated that he is of the same opinion as both the military and the citizen of the Province and has requested the Military Commissioner, Lok Wing-ting, to be the Commander-in-Chief. He adds that precautions and preparations must be made, offensive and defensive, and these things cannot be arranged at short notice. The most important matter is the financial position of the Treasury, which at present cannot meet the payments due to

soldiers, and desertions may occur at any moment. This can only be prevented by utilising the gambling revenue.

Owing to many complaints made by the people against the Yunnan soldiers, Commander Yang Sing-to has requested Chan Kai-yu, the Commander in 'Shui Koon, to send a body of disciplined soldiers to Canton.

In account of the number of units in the various battalions being unequal in strength, the Tukwan has issued an order that a battalion must comprise 284 of all ranks.

A report has been made to the Provincial Authority by the Governor of Shuang Sai village, of San Hui district, stating that over 200 robbers in military uniform on the 15th instant entered the village, ransacked several hundreds of houses and kidnapped a score of persons, both male and female.

SAILORS "HOLD UP" PEACE DELEGATES.

Shadowed in London and Ship Stopped.

Mr. J. Ramsey MacDonald, M.P., and Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., to whom the British Government have granted passports to proceed to Petrograd as delegates of the minority Socialists in Great Britain, have been "held up" at a "certain port" by the refusal of a ship's crew to sail with them on board.

This dramatic sequel to a resolution passed a week ago by the Sailors' and Firemen's Union was announced on June 10, at a demonstration in Trafalgar Square by Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, president of the Union, who declared that the two delegates were "stranded" or "imprisoned" at the port in question. Later Mr. J. A. Seddon, amid loud cheers, read the following telegram:—

"Have MacDonald and Jowett prisoners in this port. The crew of the vessel refuse to sail with them.—Captain Tupper, Organizer, Sailors' and Firemen's Union."

A message from the port at which the delegates are detained states that Captain Tupper has advised the seamen to sail if the two M.P.'s give the undertaking which the Seamen's and Firemen's Union want.

In a message sent off shortly before mid-night a correspondent adds that negotiations with the delegates have been fruitless, but there is the chance of a change in the situation as dramatic as the "hold-up" itself.

The undertaking Messrs. MacDonald and Jowett are asked to give is, no doubt, the one contained in the resolution passed at a private meeting of the executive of the Seamen's Union on the day following the Socialist Conference at Leeds. It called on all members of the Union not to sail on any boat carrying peace delegates unless they gave a written undertaking that they would not agree to any settlement until ample reparation had been made to the relatives of British and neutral seamen who had been murdered by the crews of German U boats.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, at the Trafalgar Square meeting, described what happened in London when Messrs. MacDonald and Jowett set out on the initial stages of their journey. They got a nasty surprise at the railway station, he said, for they had been tracked through London to the point of their departure. Just as they were entering the train one of the Sailors' Union pickets stepped up and said:—

"How do you do, Mr. MacDonald?" Ramsey MacDonald, continued the speaker, nearly fainted, and the train was barely out of the station before the wires were busy, and the result was the telegram that had just been read. (Cheers.)

Thousands were present at the Trafalgar Square demonstration, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The mass meeting of the citizens of London deplores the decision to grant passports to Pacific delegates from this country to the Socialist conferences at Petrograd as perilous to British and Allied interests; warmly repudiates these men in their self-styled character as representatives of British labour; and heartily endorses the action of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union in their decision to refuse to work any ship on which these persons are passengers."

A further clause in the resolution denied the authority of the Leeds Conference to speak for any but a small minority of the organised labour of the country, and demanded a Government inquiry as to how those responsible for the gathering secured the necessary financial support, which, it was stated, amounted to £7,000.

The determination was also expressed that the war must be waged until German militarism was destroyed.

A telegram was also sent to the Prime Minister earnestly requesting him to cancel the passports.

Captain Tupper, addressing an open-air meeting at the port argued that there should be no lawlessness. If Messrs. MacDonald

"THE CAMEROS."

Continued Success at the Victoria.

There was quite a large and appreciative house at the Victoria Theatre last evening, when "The Cameros" further enhanced their reputation here by a programme of undoubted excellence. This company of entertainers has proved itself a most talented one and is assured of good support during the remainder of its stay here. Last night's performance was one of the best it has given, a fact that is demonstrated by the large number of encore items that had to be supplied. In their concerted numbers, the performers have a heartiness that spells success, and so uniformly good are the solo efforts that it would be almost invidious to single out any for special mention. But a word of praise should be given to Miss Lillian Gascoigne, for her splendid rendition of the old favourite song, "Angus MacDonald," the audience not being satisfied until she had obliged with two more songs. Mr. Athol Tier is one of the best comedians seen in Hongkong for a very long time, and his song and patter "Quackoo" was extremely funny. Miss Rhoda Windrum, Miss Lyle Jeffries, and Miss Peggy Boon also contributed much to the evening's enjoyment, and Mr. Charles S. Kitts, Mr. Gerald Osborne and Mr. Malcolm Prentice greatly helped to sustain the programme. Mr. Jack Kerchaw at the piano should not be forgotten. One can heartily wish the little company a continuance of the successes it has so far enjoyed in Hongkong.

The "Cameros" will give a performance at the Victoria Theatre to day at 4.30 p.m. for Service Men. Owing to the delay in steamship sailings, this talented Company will extend its present season to July 31. Seats for Monday's and Tuesday's performances can now be booked at Moat's.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) sat in Bankruptcy Court this morning, when there were seven cases on the list.

Adjudged Bankrupt.
The Official Receiver (Mr. H. A. Nisbet) applied for an order of adjudication in the case of Ho Tak-chen, saying that at the first meeting of creditors it was unanimously resolved that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt and that the Official Receiver be appointed Trustee. He asked for an order on these terms.

This was granted.
Lengthy Proceeding.
The adjourned public examination of Mui Choy, whose case has been before the Court since 1915, was fixed for Saturday morning.

No Assets.
In the case of Kwang Hing, an application for rescission was made by Mr. Leo D'Almada, who stated that he had several interviews with the Official Receiver and had ascertained that there were no assets for distribution, and it would be no use going on. The request for rescission was granted.

Other Cases.
The Official Receiver stated in the case of Pang Ming-shik, that the creditors had decided to adjudge the debtor bankrupt, and also decided that Cheung Wing, the principal creditor, should be appointed trustee, subject to his entering into a bond of \$5,000. He asked for an order on these lines to be made.

Mr. D'Almada appeared for the judgment creditor and agreed to the making of the order.

His Lordship granted the application.
Yeung-Fat-chi was, on the application of the Official Receiver, adjudged a bankrupt and the Official Receiver was appointed Trustee.

The other cases were formally dealt with.

and Jowett were to get away in a destroyer he would be in Petrograd as soon as they were.

LES DARCY.

Noted Boxer's Death in America.

A Vancouver message says the death of Les Darcy, the noted boxer, is announced.

By the death of Darcy the world has lost a great boxer. In Australia he was regarded as the holder of the world's middleweight championship, although some critics in America considered there were a couple of men in the United States with a better claim to that distinction. But those in a position to judge—having seen Mike Gibbons and Jack Dillon in action—held the opinion that Darcy was clearly the best of the middle-weights, and they also thought he was worthy of being matched with Jess Willard for the world's heavyweight championship.

Darcy's career in the ring dates from 1912, when he won a couple of tourneys. His first match was in November of the year mentioned, when he knocked out Dave Depena in nine rounds at Newcastle. It was in West Maitland, his native town, and Newcastle, that he had his first seven fights. Several had picked him out as a future champion, and early in 1914, the youngster, for he was then only 18 years of age, was given a couple of contests at the Olympia Stadium at Newtown. He won both easily. His form was excellent, and after two other engagements at West Maitland he was seen at the Stadium, Rushcutters Bay. His opponent was Fritz Holland, one of the cleverest of boxers, and it was generally admitted that Mr. Baker had set the young Maitlander a severe task. A record crowd witnessed the match, and according to the referee the winner was Holland.

The decision did not please the onlookers, and a wild scene followed. But from this time onward Darcy was in the boom. He was taken in hand by Dave Smith, and a wonderful improvement was afterwards noticed in his form. After October, 1914, his only loss was in the first match with Jeff Smith, and on that occasion the ending was unsatisfactory. Darcy had been hit low, and amid a scene of excitement Dave Smith threw in the towel. Jimmy Clabby, admittedly one of the cleverest American boxers, Eddie McGorty, a man with a terrific punch, and George Chip, another hard hitter, were all beaten by Darcy, Clabby being the only one to escape a knock-out. On the occasion of the first fight with McGorty, in July, 1915, it was thought that Darcy was certain to be defeated. Enthusiasts held the view that Darcy did not have sufficient experience, but instead of Darcy being put down for the count, it was McGorty. It came as a shock.

Darcy's brilliant deeds attracted world wide attention, and tempting offers were made to the Australian by American promoters. In one case as much as \$7,000 was offered for one contest in America, and it was recognised that a fortune awaited Darcy if he could get to the United States.

It was, however, impossible to secure a passport, and it looked as if the Americans disputing the claim to the middleweight title would have to be brought to Sydney to settle the question. A few days before the Compulsory Service Referendum in October last year it was learned that Darcy had succeeded in getting away from Newcastle in a vessel bound for South America. He was 21 years old on the date of the voting. After that, his good fortune appears to have deserted him.

In the two years he was boxing under Mr. Baker's management it is said he secured about \$7000, and a fair amount of the money must have gone in the unfortunate trip to America. His appearance on the vaudeville stage was not a success, and he did not have a contest. Some were arranged, but the Governors of the States of New York, Ohio, and Louisiana barred Darcy from appearing in the ring, owing to the way in which he had left Australia.

Darcy appeared to have felt the way he was being treated, and he talked of enlisting with the Americans. In a letter to Mr. Baker, he asked if arrangements could be made for his return to

WATCHMEN AT LAW.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, an Indian watchman, named Allah Ditta, sued Nawab Ditta, head watchman of the Electric Light Company, for \$28.30, being \$11.30 wages from June 1 to June 21, and \$17 as damages for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. M. Preston defended.

Mr. Grist stated that the defendant was the Chief Watchman at the Electric Light Company's Works, and it was his duty to supply other watchmen. He was the employer, and not the Electric Company. Plaintiff was first employed in March and on June 21 was discharged without notice and without being paid for the days he had worked in that month. Plaintiff was entitled to the wages owing, and also to one month's salary in lieu of notice.

Evidence was then taken, defendant saying that plaintiff wanted to leave.

Mr. Colson, of the Hongkong Electric Company, stated in the witness box that he recollected the head watchman bringing one of the other watchmen to him. He did not remember whether this was the plaintiff.

The head watchman said plaintiff's work had been unsatisfactory, and asked permission to dismiss him, which was given. He (witness) knew that one of the watchmen had been doing unsatisfactory work. He was a busy man and he told them to get out.

His Lordship remarked that he did not think this carried them any further, but Mr. Grist replied that he thought it did, as the evidence of the defence was that plaintiff had left voluntarily and had, indeed asked to go because he wished to return to India.

Judgement was given for plaintiff for \$24.30.

CARGO BOAT PURCHASE.

A Summary Court Action.

Before the Paines Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, Leung Kwo, of cargo boat 3089, sued Lam Ying, alias Lam Ying-man, of cargo boat 1236V, for the return of the cargo boat 1236V, or its value, \$300.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. G. R. Haywood and Mr. E. J. Grist represented the defendant. Mr. Haywood stated that plaintiff was a junk-owner and in December, 1916, he determined to buy another junk. He went to a man representing the Shan Tai Kee, of Chung Sha Wan, and purchased a boat for \$100. He took with him the defendant, who was then a foki, and paid over to the Shan Tai Kee \$100. He instructed the defendant later to go to Chung Sha Wan to take delivery of the boat. At the shop the accountant gave a receipt in the foki's name. The plaintiff instructed the defendant to look after the new boat and defendant took out a new licence for it, also in his own name, so that there were two documents against him. But the real purchaser was the plaintiff.

Evidence was given. Judgement was given for defendant.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1.30 p.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or typhoon over N. E. China Sea, filling up.

Sydney. It was also reported that it was his intention to leave for Sydney early in June. Then came the sudden illness, which has ended an extraordinary career.

A FAMOUS HORSEMAN.

The Late Mr. Tom Cannon, Senr.

The late Mr. Tom Cannon, senr., whose death was announced in a Reuter's telegram dated London, July 13, though known little more than historically to patrons of racing of the present day, was one of the foremost and most celebrated jockeys of the time when he was riding, and this amongst such contemporaries as F. Archer, H. Grimshaw, Fordham, J. Osborne, Goater and F. Webb. Though he did not often head the list of winning jockeys for the year, he was always considered one of the most skilful of the leading jockeys and responsible authorities say that he had no superior as a horseman, combining an elegant seat with good hands, and being a good judge of pace and most determined when riding a finish. Indeed, it has been said of him that he often won races by riding a horse out when other jockeys had given up in despair.

Born at Eton in 1846, he had his first racing mount in 1860 and during the next 25 years had a most honourable and successful career as a jockey. In his early days he rode principally for the stable of John Day, the celebrated Danebury trainer, and was married to the latter's daughter in 1865. Although he had previously won many races of more than ordinary importance, his first success in a classic race in England was his victory in the One Thousand Guineas of 1866 on the Marquis of Hastings' Repulse, and in the same year he followed this up by winning the valuable Grand Prix de Paris on Ceylon, wearing the Duke of Beaufort's colours. He had yet further important successes in France, winning the Grand Prix of 1874 on Mr. W. B. Marshall's Trent, and the French Derby two years later on Baron de Rothschild's Kilt.

The One Thousand Guineas fell to his lot again in 1878 and 1884, on Lord Londsdale's Pilgrimage and Mr. Abington's Baybody, respectively. In 1869 he won his first Oaks, on Sir Frederick Johnstone's filly Brigantine; in later years winning the Oaks of 1872 on Mr. Merry's Marie Stuart, that of 1882 on Lord Stamford's Geheimnisse, and that of 1884 on Mr. Abington's Baybody. In 1882 he won his one and only Derby on the Duke of Westminster's Shotover, and in 1889 his only St. Leger on Mr. C. Brewer's Robert the Devil. The Two Thousand Guineas was won by him in 1878 on Lord Londsdale's Pilgrimage, and in 1882 on the Duke of Westminster's Shotover, and statistics show that his greatest successes took place between 1879 and 1885.

Apart from classic races, he rode the winners of innumerable important Cups, Plates and handicaps. He was successful in the Ascot Cup four times in five years, but probably his greatest feats were those of steering economy to victory in the Manchester Cup of 1880, 9 st. 12 lb. up, economy in the Ebor Handicap of the same year with 9 st. 4 lb. up, and Robert the Devil in the Cesarewitch (also of the same year) with 8 st. 6 lb. up.

In the middle eighties, Mr. Tom Cannon retired from the profession of jockey and established himself as a trainer in the historical stables of Danebury, which had formerly been managed by his father-in-law, the late Mr. John Day, and we believe that he annually renewed his trainer's licence up till the present year. In the meantime his sons—Tom Cannon and Mornington Cannon—have worthily upheld the reputation of the family for horsemanship and some years back took over the active management of their father's training establishment.

As an example of the late Mr. Tom Cannon's honesty and integrity, having a mount on an outsider whose chance he thought was worthless, he put £200 large sum for a jockey to spend in those days on a "hooker"—but riding a splendid race and a most determined finish, just managed to beat the horse he had backed by the margin of a head.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Foreign Trade.
Japan's foreign trade for the six months just ended shows an unprecedented excess of exports over imports. Exports amounted in value to ¥708,372,000 and imports to ¥448,438,000, the former exceeding the latter by ¥259,934,000. These figures compare as follows with those for the corresponding period of last year:—

	Jan.-June, 1917.	Jan.-June, 1916.
Exports.....	¥708,372,000	¥469,528,000
Imports.....	¥448,438,000	¥381,267,000
Excess of Ex- port.....	¥259,934,000	¥88,261,000

The following shows a comparison with the first-half of 1914 just before the outbreak of the war:—

	Jan.-June, 1917.	Jan.-June, 1914.
Exports.....	¥708,372,000	¥311,631,000
Imports.....	¥448,438,000	¥332,385,000

It will be observed that while in the first six months of 1914 imports exceeded exports by ¥70,754,000, the balance in the corresponding period of this year is enormously in the favour of exports. This is not owing to any decrease in the imports but because of a remarkable development in the export trade, imports, as a matter of fact, showing a considerable increase. This state of things is due entirely to the war, and the extent to which the change has thus been brought about may be clearly realised from the following table showing the balance of trade for the first six months of each year:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Exports.....	¥80,587,000	28,566,000	29,047,000	103,469,000	122,243,000	120,768,000	70,754,000	124,600,000	88,232,000	259,934,000
Imports.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000

During the twelve months of 1915 exports exceeded imports to the extent of ¥163,000,000, so that the excess for the first six months of this year goes over the twelve months' figure by close on ¥100,000,000. Even when compared with the figures for last year when a new record was made, the latest half-year's excess is less than that for the whole of 1916 by not more than ¥100,000,000. Judging by the present conditions, it is expected that the total excess of exports over imports this year will amount to a figure three times that of last year. There have recently been no sales of Japanese vessels abroad. It is reported, however, that orders have just been received in Kobe for small crafts of 500 or 600 tons each, other than wooden. It is understood that these orders are for substitutes for Japanese trawlers of which the majority have already been sold. The Nishio-maru, 5,670 tons, has been sold to the Kousakabe Shokai for ¥3,000,000, to be delivered in January next. The Nishio-maru, 2,300 tons, has been sold to the Noguchi Shokai for ¥1,200,000 for prompt delivery.

The Tea Prohibition.
A correspondent in the tea trade wrote to the London Morning Post on June 5:—You called attention last week to the fact that the Government, in prohibiting all imports of China tea as from February 23, had omitted to provide for the case of tea bought, with freight and exchange arranged for previous to the date of prohibition. The hardship inflicted in that case has now arisen. Several tea steamers which left Shanghai after February 23 have now reached British ports. In at least three instances the cargoes are not allowed to be sold. Licences have been refused, and intimation has been made that this decision cannot be reconsidered. So the position is this: We are short of tea, and yet tea already imported or shortly to arrive may not be sold because the impenetrable official mind will not understand that a big trade cannot be stopped dead at any moment, but that arrangements for freight have in these days to be made far ahead by merchants. Actually large consignments of tea which may not be sold are now lying in bonded warehouses, incurring charges and involving the payment on maturity of the drafts relating to them. The mandarins of Peking are nothing to the mandarins of Whitehall.

REFORM IN HONOURS SYSTEM.

Work for a Radical Party to do.

Writing in the Daily Chronicle, J. Saxon Miles says:—There is a great deal of litter and lumber lying about the garden walks of our island State which requires to be placed in a wheelbarrow and wheeled firmly to the quenching fire. It would be a disaster if in certain matters that call for reform the war should leave us as it found us. We remember, perhaps, how it found us—locked in a senseless party vendetta, half corrupt with luxury and unsavoury social intrigue, actually adrift to the cataclysm of civil war. We do not want to return to all that. In future, we must be a democracy in spirit and fact as well as in name, and it will be strange if this comradeship in war with our young Empire Dominions, with the modern democracies of France and America, and the new-born democracy of Russia, leaves no effect upon English politics and society.

But my object here is a call for the ending rather than the mending of a gross abuse which defaced our social life before the war—I mean the secret sale of social distinctions. We may have to overhaul our entire system of decorations. It is not fair that precisely the same honour should be won by the man of genuine literary or scientific or political achievement and the man of vulgar cash and cabery. Our system of rewards may have to be made more specific and appropriate, with less of mere social distinction about them. However, my point is that we must give up selling titles and then pretending they were given "honoris causa."

We must have done with all this. But, says somebody how are the parties to get their funds if they cannot sell these social badges? How, I may ask, does the Labour party get its funds? In a legitimate and democratic way—by a levy from every member of the party. The feature of our social life which is most alien from the democratic spirit has yet to be mentioned. I mean the creation of hereditary peerages, whether for honour or cash down. Many people have been quite bewildered at seeing the Liberal party going on making hereditary earls and viscounts and barons, even at a time when it was busy fighting the hereditary system in the House of Lords and when Mr. Lloyd George was dealing faithfully with the dukes. One of the greatest of democratic ideals is "equality of opportunity." How does that sort with this practice of endowing persons unborn, perhaps silly and corrupt persons with badges of nobility, with claims to social homage and consideration and the material advantages which spring from all this?

And all the while we have been silently evolving a new aristocracy, whose titles are strength and beauty and the ability to do things, a pure, not blue blooded nobility, largely recruited from the lower middle-classes. And the war has brought along a new nobility of service and sacrifice which makes the old Brahminical caste distinctions, founded upon no excellences of body, mind, or spirit, appear still more dingy and antique. So impressed, indeed, have the French been with the universality of sacrifice demanded by the war, that, with a fine sense of the fitness of things, they have conferred no civil distinctions at all since the great struggle began.

Here then is a mass of mediocrity supererogation we cannot too quickly wheel off and burn. Of course, in dealing with our British institutions, we have to remember that England is ultimately responsible for an Empire representing nearly a quarter of the human race. That is what gives to our monarchy its special meaning and function. But with regard to the self-governing Dominions, is it not a fact that we are to some extent affecting with our money feudalism, our class prejudices and social distinctions, communities which ought to be pure and clean democracies of the most modern type?

ADMIRAL SIMS' 1910 PROPHECY.

Stirring Tribute to the Jutland Heroes.

Admiral William Sims, of the United States Navy, in paying a notable tribute to the heroes of Jutland at a thanksgiving service to celebrate the anniversary of the battle at the London Opera House, recalled his "undiplomatic speech" of 1910, in which he said that we might rely on the American Navy in time of trouble.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and the Bishop of Willesden presided. Among those present were Admiral Sir Cecil Burney and the Dean of Durham. Admiral Sims said:—

"I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing my admiration for those gallant heroes who, in the Battle of Jutland, gave up their lives in this struggle to make the world a fit place for decent men to live in."

"Many of those men were friends of mine and of my brother officers, so that we can understand in a measure the grief of those who were dear to them. I can assure you that these bereaved ones have the entire sympathy of our navy and of the vast majority of the people of the United States, where it is realised that the blood shed in that greatest naval battle of history was shed not only for Great Britain and her Allies, but also for the cause of freedom throughout the world."

"This fact was not at first understood, and it is understood now, and our President has declared that we are prepared for any sacrifice that this cause may triumph."

"The difficulty was that the association of ideas between our people and yours had not heretofore been close enough to realise the spiritual bonds that united us."

"For those of us who had enjoyed this association the matter was clear. There were many of us who understood that this spiritual union would manifest itself in no uncertain way at the first threat of real danger to our civilisation."

"I am glad to be able to say that as a result of many visits to Great Britain and her Colonies I had reached this conclusion. In 1910, when our Fleet visited England, I made a small but very undiplomatic speech in the Guildhall."

"In that speech I expressed an opinion which is now being translated into action by the enlightened public opinion and will of the entire American people."

"This is what I said:—In my opinion, if the time ever comes when the integrity of the British Empire is seriously threatened by a European coalition, you may count on every ship, every dollar, every man and every drop of blood of your kinsmen across the sea. (Prolonged cheering.)"

"Speaking for my own Service, I desire to pay tribute to the brave seamen who have consecrated the waters of the North Sea with their blood to the everlasting honour of their service and our profession. (Cheers.)"

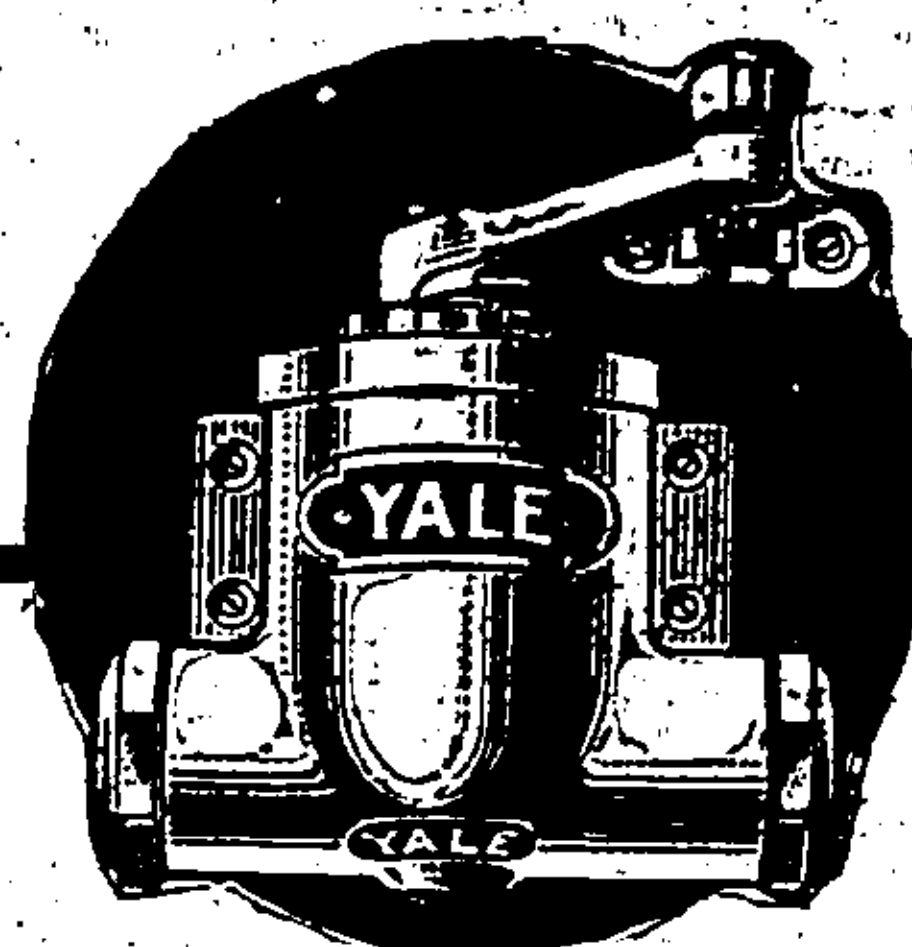
"I trust that if the fortunes of war should necessitate another Jutland battle, American seamen may have the opportunity of proving themselves equal to sustaining your naval traditions." (Cheers.)

The concluding statement by the American Admiral was received with rounds of cheering. He said:—

"Our naval forces are already in active service in these waters, and are fighting alongside yours in most cordial and complete cooperation."

Egypt's Population.

The provisional census figures show the population of Egypt to be 12,588,000, as compared with 11,443,000 at the time of the census of 1907. The population of Cairo is 785,000, as compared with 646,000 in 1907.



Doors that shut silently mean comfort and happiness in the home—and health.

YALE door-closing devices

The Yale Door Check is an automatic door closer that never forgets. It shuts a door positively but gently. There is no annoying slam—and there are no drafts. The Yale Door Check is backed by the Yale name and reputation.

You yourself can put one on any door in your house in a few minutes, with no aid other than a screw driver—or we will have it done for you.

Let us send you a copy of a clever little book, "The Quiet Life," that tells about Yale Door Checks.

SOLE AGENTS:

MUSTARD & CO.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks sa.	\$665
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	\$340
North Chinas	n. 1.140
Unions	s. \$835
Yangtszes	b. ex 73 \$1.924
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$143
H. K. Fires	s. \$320
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	n. \$85
Steamboats	n. \$18
Indos (Def.)	n. \$1014
Indos (Pref.)	s. \$40
Shells	b. 120/1
Ferries	n. \$29
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	n. \$96
Malabons	b. \$29
MINING.	
Kailans	b. 34/6
Langkats	b. 1.15
Raubas	n. \$2.45
Tronohs	n. 25/6
Urals	n. 32/1
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. K. Wharves sa.	\$68
Kowloon Docks sa.	\$1114
Shai Docks	b. 1.90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrais	s. \$95
H. K. Hotels	b. \$98
Land Invest.	b. x d. \$91
H'phreys Est.	n. \$6.25
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	sa. 1.80
West Points	b. x d. \$69
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. 1.160
Kung Yiks	b. 1.154
Shai Cottons	b. & sa. 1.180
Yangtzepepos	sa. 1.575
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$7
China Light & P.	n. \$4.50
Providents	n. \$7.90
Dairy Farms	n. \$23.
Green Islands	s. \$7.10
H. K. Electric	n. \$48
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	b. \$274
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	n. \$6.43
Trams, Peak, old	n. \$9.10
Trams, Peak, new	n. cts. 90
Laundries	b. \$3.40
U. Waterboats	n. \$13
Watsons	b. \$6
Wm. Powells	s. \$6.50
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON THURSDAY JULY 26, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/7 1/2
Demand	2/7 3/16
30 d/s.	2/7 5/16
60 d/s.	2/7 7/16
4 m/s.	2/7 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	110 1/4
T/T Japan	124 3/8
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	61 3/4
co & New York	61 3/4
T/T Java	148 3/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	3.58 1/2
Demand, Paris	3.59

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/8
4 m/s. D/P	2/8 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/8 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	63
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.71 1/4
6 m/s. France	3.76 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	61 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	123 1/4
Demand, Singapore	110 1/4
On Haiphong	44 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	4 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	59 1/4
Sovereign	7.65 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	39 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 3 1/4 % Adv.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces 2 1/4 % Adv.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces 2 1/4 % Adv.
Hongkong	10 cts. pieces 2 1/4 % Adv.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 A.M.	12.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.45 A.M.	12.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 A.M.	3.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
3.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.	10 MIN.
4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY: 12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

SPECIAL CARS: By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

* Seating and lunch tickets available for all goods received in Hongkong.

In the Company's stores, subject to the conditions of sale, may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No cash or cheque will be accepted in payment of goods.

The Company's terms of sale are: Cash on delivery or by cheque or by bank order or by bank draft or by bank bill of exchange.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO. LTD.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid-up: \$1,250,000.)

Lends on Mortgage of House Property, and advances made on Merchandise.

Lends under the Provident System.

RECEIVES, EXCHANGE OF, WITHHOLDS, AND DISBURSES, IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS, ALL MONIES, AND PARTICIPATES IN APPLICATION TO THE OFFICE OF THE

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in China, South America, and elsewhere.

BRANCHES: HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, CANTON, MANILA, CEBU, CAGAYAN, HAWAII, SANTIAGO DE CHILE, SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, VALPARAISO.

ALL kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest as applied.

GEORGE HODG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital " 36,000,000.

Reserve Fund " 21,800,000.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Deposits, and Fixed Deposits at rates of interest as applied.

EISEI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1917.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000.

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-.

—\$15,000,000.

Silver \$18,300,000.

Reserve Liability of \$33,500,000.

Proprietors \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Mr. S. H. Kadoorie, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. F. E. Byrne, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Ashton, F. C. Richter, Esq., G. T. M. Edin, Esq., W. D. Farn, Esq., W. D. Farn, Esq., A. H. Compton, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabe, Esq., Shanghai—A. C. Stephen, Esq., London—London County and Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent.

On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 18 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailing dates.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £5.
THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Hot Weather in Japan.
Says a Yokohama paper, "Owing to the hot weather, both the Government and Municipal offices in Japan will be closed at noon for a period of two months beginning on July 11."

Mr. A. Martin.
Mr. Alan Martin, late of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Shanghai who left for England on March 19, has arrived safely and on June 4 he joined the Artists' Rifle Officers' Training Corps, and is at present training at Romford, E. sex.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jebson & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1895.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85-00.
The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS—MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinders, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

ILMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
FAMOUS FOR
CURE FOR ASTHMA

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Massageur.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
— NO. 202, QUEENSWAY EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undenatured spirits, whether prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in relation to parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nanaim and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shak Li.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukous.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kwonggwang, from Shanghai.
Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from Osaka.
Yingsheng, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.
Ehrlit, from Shanghai.
Whiteta, Yunon & Co. Des voeux Road, from Shanghai.
Virginia, Isbester, Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.
Tienhopankwan, Tchunkwai, from Hankow.
Wongchanson, Pignon Hotel, from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 20, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 12.15—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately from Hongkong northwards, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it remains lowest in the vicinity of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.82 inches. Total since January 1st, 5.38 inches against an average of 49.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 26, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Force	Weather
Vietstock	6a	29.95	65	nsw	2 f.	
Namur	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Kuba						
Ishijima						
Bonin Is.						
Whaiwei	6a	29.94	74	93	sw	1 b
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Chungking						
Shanghai		29.84	77	94	sw	2 c
Guthrie		29.84	75	100	sw	4 b
Sharp P.		29.72	77	93		0 c
Amoy		29.65	77	92	e	1 c.
Swatow						
Tsiboku	5a	29.74	73	98		0 c
Taichu		29.74	73			0 c
Tainan		29.72	73		sw	2 c
Kohun		29.75	73		e	2 c
P'lores		29.71	75		sw	4 c
Canton	5a	29.59	78	95	e	2 c
H'kong		29.59	78	93	sw	2 ort
Gap Rock		29.60			sw	4 or
Macao		29.55	77	96	sw	4 r
Wuchow	9a					
Fukoh						
Hokoh						
Penkan	7a	29.47	77	81	sw	6 r
Tourans		29.59	81		sw	2 c
At. St. J.		29.76	77		sw	6 b
Apert	6	29.73	75	96	e	4 c
Dagupan						
Manila		29.75	75	96		0 c
Taclopan		29.73	77	89	sw	2 b
Taclopan		29.75	75	94		0 b
Hollo		29.76	81	80	sw	2 c
Surigao		29.75	73	96	sw	1 b
Cebu	4.30	29.54	75		sw	0 c
Luzon	6	29.81	80	93	sw	2 c

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 26, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, r passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 11 a.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 11 a.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.59	29.62
Temperature	77	78	79
Humidity	94	93	91
Wind Direction	N. S.S.E.		E.
Force	1	2	2
Weather	or	ort	od
Rain	4.07	0.00	0.39
Highest temperature on the day			81 f 75
Lowest			75 f 75

H.K. Observatory, July 26, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 23rd July to 29th July.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon. 23	10.0	4.0
Tues. 24	10.1	4.1
Wed. 25	10.2	4.2
Thur. 26	10.3	4.3
Fri. 27	10.4	4.4
Sat. 28	10.5	4.5
Sun. 29	10.6	4.6

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(Thursday, 26th July.)

THE CAMEOS

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

(Soldiers and Sailors admitted to Pit at half price.)

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

The Final Episodes of

"THE IRON CLAW."

and

Various Comics.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, 21st July.

Showing—Two Powerful Dramas:

"THE SAME OLD HISTORY" (6 parts.)

And

"THE CRUCIBLE OF FATE" (2 parts.)

Don't Forget SATURDAY 28th July.

The screening of the final episode of the "CODDESS."

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 3/4 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS' ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.